

## AT WORK.

### The Republican National Convention Called to Order.

Temporary Organization Effected with J. Sloat Fassett, of New York, as Temporary Chairman—Oration—Tendered Many Leaders of the Party.

#### THE CONVENTION.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 8.—It was just 12:30 p. m. Tuesday when Chairman Clarkson, of the national committee, struck the table before him in the convention hall a tap with the gavel and the convention came to order. Mr. Clarkson announced that the session would be opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Brush, chancellor of the University of South Dakota. A moment after the whole convention stood as Dr. Brush delivered the invocation. He prayed for harmony and that the platform and other issues might be subordinate to "Thy great will."

M. H. De Young, of California, read the call for the convention. Then Mr. Clarkson announced that he was instructed by the committee to name for temporary chairman of the convention J. Sloat Fassett, of New York. There was a round of applause at this announcement, and Mr. Fassett started for the platform. He received the customary welcome, the New York delegation rising and waving their hats in his honor. Mr. Fassett looked perfectly self-possessed as he gazed about the vast hall. In his hand was a type-written manuscript to which he referred as he spoke.



THE CONVENTION BUILDING.

Mr. Fassett thanked the convention for the honor conferred upon him and made an eloquent plea for harmony, saying that the delegates should sink all personal feeling in the attempt to select a candidate who would serve the interest of the party and the people. He referred to the leaders of the party in the past and also to Harrison and Blaine. He eulogized the policies of protection and reciprocity and earnestly pleaded for a free and honest ballot and a fair count, impressing upon his hearers the necessity for giving every citizen the fullest protection in the matter of suffrage, closing by saying that so long as there was a wrong to be righted the mission of the republican party was not fulfilled.

The hall was very quiet as Mr. Fassett began. The delegates woke up when he spoke of reciprocity and there was enthusiastic applause. The Blaine sentiment came out in the dramatic presentation of the Maine man's name. As he named the leaders of the party he paused after Lincoln, Grant, Garfield and the others for the round of applause he knew would come. When he came to "Harrison and Blaine" he brought the two out in one breath, so that the applause of the Harrison men would seem to mingle with the applause of the Blaine men in recognition of the ex-secretary of state. There was much enthusiasm and the applause was renewed again and again. At another point in his speech Mr. Fassett made another significant pause after his allusion to the foreign policy of the administration, but it awoke comparatively little enthusiasm. When Mr. Fassett subsequently named Thomas B. Reed the convention went wild for a few minutes and Mr. Reed being detected in the rear gallery sitting in a group of ladies, every eye was turned upon him. He descended from the gallery to the stage and made a short speech.

His speech was received with enthusiasm. Bowing his thanks as he concluded, Mr. Reed returned to his seat. Then there were cries for McKinley and amid great enthusiasm he bowed his thanks. The cries of "McKinley," mingled with cries of "Ingalls," continued until the chairman announced that the convention would proceed with organization. Mr. Clarkson presented the list of temporary secretaries and reading clerks.

The report was adopted and Mr. Sewell, of New Jersey, offered a resolution for the appointment of one member of the committees on permanent organization, rules, order of business, credentials and resolutions from each delegation. Pending this the chairman said that if there was no objection the convention would be governed for the time by the rules of the last republican national convention. No objection was offered. Mr. Sewell's resolution was adopted and the secretary began calling the roll for the appointment of the committees. The first state called was Alabama. The chairman of the delegation asked that the state be passed until the contesting delegations could have a conference.

The call proceeded without interruption until John J. Ingalls stepped into the aisle and announced the committee-men from Kansas. Other favorite sons were greeted enthusiastically. When Louisiana was reached, a delegate arose and entered a protest. The chairman declared the protest out of order and the call proceeded. William Warner, the republican nominee for governor of Missouri, was greeted with enthusiasm. Warner Miller, who read New York's list, was applauded. Gov. McKinley received another ovation and when he reached ex-Gov. Foraker's name on the list there was applause, as did Senators Quay and Mahone when their names were read.

A motion to adjourn until to-day was carried and those of the delegates not members of the standing committees

fled out of the hall and the committee-men adjourned to their respective committee rooms to proceed to business.

**McKINLEY FOR PERMANENT CHAIRMAN.**  
The committee on permanent organization met last evening at the headquarters of the Montana delegation. Nearly all the members of the committee were present and Gov. William McKinley was selected for permanent chairman of the convention without opposition. No other name was suggested. The lists of honorary vice presidents and secretaries were not completed, some of the delegations having failed to hand in the names. It was decided to re-elect the active secretaries and reading clerks chosen by the temporary organization.

**THE COMMITTEE ON PLATFORM.**  
The committee on platform organized by the selection of ex-Gov. Foraker as chairman. The committee met last night. The sub-committees appointed in the afternoon were announced. A number of resolutions were offered to the sub-committees and the committee then adjourned to meet to-day, one hour after the adjournment of the convention.

**A MASS MEETING.**  
Dripping skies and sloppy streets did not keep the old veterans and republican visitors from crowding the convention hall to overflowing at the mass meeting last night. Possibly curiosity about the hall and its decorations as much as the American love for oratory brought the crowd together. For two hours the rain had been pouring down heavily, almost without intermission, and at half past seven o'clock there was a steady downpour. But every car running in the direction of the convention building was packed and the sidewalks were filled with jostling crowds.

John S. Goodnow, of Minneapolis, called the meeting to order. He said that his 12,000 hearers had come to hear expounded the great truths on which the republican party was founded. The exercises were opened with song by the Marquette club. A quartette then sang "Marching Through Georgia." A good campaign verse added to the song aroused the audience to a pitch of wild enthusiasm and it demanded the return of the singers and they came back and sang "Cleveland is a Hoodoo" to a negro tune. Chairman Goodnow then introduced Hon. John M. Thurston, who made a lengthy address.

Then Hon. Roswell G. Horr, of Michigan, was introduced. He said that he had just come from Oregon, which had just added to the victory for the republican party in Rhode Island. Mr. Horr then told why he liked the republican party. He kept his audience laughing constantly, except when he laid down some bit of sound republican doctrine, when the audience applauded vigorously. There will not be much more enthusiasm in the convention to-day than there was over Mr. Horr's speech. When Mr. Horr finished his speech there was more singing and Mr. Goodnow dismissed the meeting.

#### DEFENSE OF THE SPARROW.

A Kind Word for This Much Abused Repetitive.

In the hungriest times I never see the sparrow attack his marrows in size or nearly so; and, what is very much more to the purpose, I never see, nor ever have seen, any signs of apprehension, or even striking recognition on the part of other small birds, occasioned by the advent of one or a dozen sparrows. If a cat or a kitten, or even a dog, shows itself anywhere near, up fly the birds, some into the ivy, some to the neighboring thorn, the blackbirds and so on to more distant shelter. If I show myself abruptly at the window, much the same sort of a stampede takes place. But the advent of a whole troop of sparrows makes not the slightest apparent difference to the company assembled, hedge-sparrows, chaffinches, robins, or what not. To be sure, if one of the new arrivals seems to affect a morsel to which a robin has already attached himself, or even appears likely to direct his attention that way, the robin, in nine cases out of ten, gives him a decided hint with his sharp bill to "keep out of that;" and I never yet saw even the pawkiest sparrow venture to stand up to the aggressive redbreast.

As to what I have seen well called "the ridiculous notion of his driving other birds away," or "displacing other birds more valuable than himself," or having to do with the diminution in the numbers of white-throats, chaffinches, and tits, and all the rest of that farago of nonsense, I do not so much question the alleged facts on which it is made to depend as deny them altogether. It is a fact that during the severe snowy weather we had a few weeks ago my usual number of pensioner sparrows had dwindled down to four or five couple in place of the pristine ten, twelve or fifteen couple. But I do not allege it as a fact that these diminished numbers are due to a league of the starlings (who were present to the number of four pairs, contrary to all precedent), robins, caddies, chaffinches, etc., formed against the sparrows; although if I did, it would be just as reasonable and just as well supported as these contrary statements under notice. I used to see great flocks of greenfinches, numbering many scores, sometimes even two or three hundreds, in our corn stubbles during the late autumn and early winter, while of late years the numbers are strangely reduced. But I think there is another way of accounting for such diminution besides attributing it to any cause analogous to the alleged hostile action of the sparrow—a cause too, much more in harmony with the ascertained laws of nature. There are fewer slovenly farmers than there used to be. The greenfinches had what a gardener of mine once termed "a lavishing time of it," when whole farms had their corn fields yellow with charlock while the corn was growing, and strewn with its seeds after harvest. And real observers know well enough that the questions of adequate supply of food and varying climatic influences have more to do with the presence or absence of birds in successive seasons than any such utterly inadequate causes as the alleged hostility or usurping aggression of some other, and especially only a single, species of birds.—Macmillan's Magazine.

## HUNDREDS PERISH.

### Oil Tanks Rent During a Cloud-burst in Pennsylvania.

Their Contents Take Fire and an Awful Calamity Results at Oil City and Titusville—Many Drowned or Burned to Death.

#### BY FIRE AND FLOOD.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 6.—The oil regions of Pennsylvania were visited Sunday by a disaster of fire and water that is only eclipsed in the history of this country by the memorable flood at Johnstown just three years ago. It is impossible at this hour (midnight) to give anything like an accurate idea of the loss of life and property, as chaos reigns throughout the devastated region and a terrible conflagration still rages in Oil City. It is safe to say that not less than 150 lives have been lost and many believe the number nearer 250. Nearly 100 bodies have already been recovered and many people are still missing. The number may far exceed 150, but this is regarded as a conservative estimate.

The property loss will reach far into the millions. At Titusville the loss is estimated at \$1,500,000; Oil City, \$1,500,000; Corry, \$800,000; Meadville, \$150,000, and surrounding country probably a million more.

For nearly a month it has been raining throughout western and northern Pennsylvania almost incessantly, and for the last three or four days the downpour in the devastated regions had been very heavy. The constant rains had converted all the small streams into raging torrents, so that when the cloud-burst came Sunday the streams were soon beyond their boundaries and the great body of water came sweeping down Oil creek to Titusville, which is 18 miles south of its source.

The lower portion of the town was soon inundated. The flood came so quickly that the people had not time to reach a place of safety. The water soon swept a number of oil tanks down the stream and in some way not known they were ignited. In less time than it takes to tell the story the flames spread to the surrounding buildings, and before they could be subdued five blocks had been burned.

The oil from the scores of broken tanks ran into the creek and was ignited by floating debris. In a few minutes the creek was ablaze from shore to shore, and as the fire was carried down the stream death and destruction followed in its wake. Everything inflammable took fire and by the time it reached Oil City all the bridges between the two points were consumed.

Oil City is 18 miles from Titusville. The towns along the creek are Broughton, Miller Farm, Pioneer, Petroleum Center, Rynd Farm, Rouseville and McClintockville. Rouseville has about 1,000 inhabitants and the other towns about 200 each. Oil creek flows through a narrow gorge all the way and as the towns are mostly situated on the hills it is hoped there was no loss of life. Communication has been cut off from these places, however, and nothing is definitely known.

**OIL CITY, Pa., June 6.**—The most appalling calamity in the history of Oil City fell upon it Sunday, resulting in the destruction of life and property which as yet can only be approximated. Thus far forty lives are known to be lost, hundreds of people are missing and it is believed the loss of life exceeds 100.

At 11:30 Sunday forenoon a large proportion of the population of the city was distributed along the banks and bridges of the Allegheny river and Oil creek, watching the rise of the flood in both streams, the chief cause of the rise of the latter being a cloudburst above Titusville Saturday night, and which resulted in the loss of forty or fifty lives at that place. At the time mentioned Sunday forenoon an ominous covering of oil made its appearance on the crest of the flood pouring down Oil creek valley and the dangerous waves of gas from distillate and benzene could be seen on the surface of the stream.

People began slowly to fall back from the bridge and the creek, but they had hardly begun to do so when an explosion was heard up the stream, which was rapidly followed by two others, and quick as a flash of lightning the valley for a distance of 2 miles was filled with an awful mass of roaring flames and billows of smoke that rolled high above the hills. Almost as quickly as the words can be written fully 5,000 people were on the streets, wild with terror, rushing to the hills. Men forgot that they were men, and scores of men, women and children were knocked down and trampled upon both by horses and people in the flight for places of safety.

The flood in the Oil creek valley had inundated the upper portion of the town, flooding from fifty to seventy-five houses along North Seneca street. The most of their inmates reached places of safety by the use of boats or by swimming and wading, but a number of them were yet in the upper stories or in the water when the fire came and their fate was quickly sealed. Some of them were seen to jump into the water to escape death in the flames. From the remnants of the only building remaining in this waste after the flood three persons were removed in a boat, severely burned, but alive.

The distillate and benzene on the creek came from a tank lifted by the flood and is supposed to have been ignited by a spark from an engine near the Lake Shore tunnel, at the northern part of the city. The fire shot up the creek as well as down, and several tanks are on fire at a number of refineries up the creek, but it is believed that their burning contents can be kept within the tanks and that a second baptism of fire may be averted.

The Bellevue hotel, Petroleum house, the Oil City barrel factory, the new building of the Oil City tube works, the big furniture and undertaking establishment of George Paul & Sons and probably 150 dwelling houses have been totally destroyed. The fire department

kept the fire from crossing to the central portion of the town except in one instance, when Trinity church caught fire, but the department succeeded in saving the building as well as the two bridges.

About half a mile from the post office, northward from here, on the Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad a tank filled with gasoline was standing on a siding. Some young men passing noticed that the tank was leaking, and knowing its explosive nature, and seeing a shifting engine approach, ran up the side of a hill where they turned, and looking down as the engine passed witnessed a fearful sight. A mass of flame shot 100 feet into the air and the earth seemed to shake with an awful tremor. The engineer and firemen were seen jumping from the cab, and it is supposed they were burned to death or killed by the force of the explosion. In an instant the flames swept madly over the entire upper part of the city, which is flooded by the oily waters of the creek. Men, women and children who were moving from their houses were caught by the deadly flames, and if not burned to death outright were drowned in the raging flood.

Paul & Sons' furniture house, a four-story building, was swept away with \$50,000 worth of stock, furniture, etc. Reinbold's hotel and livery stable were destroyed in a few moments, and Mr. Reinbold and two others who have not been identified were burned to death. These three bodies have been recovered.

About half of the Third ward has been destroyed and the fire is still doing its awful work in this part of the city. People are panic-stricken all over town, and mothers have been running about madly looking for their lost children. Fathers of families are searching for their children and endeavoring to get them all together in a place of safety.

Up to 5 p. m. sixty-nine bodies had been recovered and identified, and the death list will figure up much larger, some placing it three or four times that number. There are fifteen bodies at the undertakers rooms of Britling, McCracken & Co., twenty-five at the city hall and a number were taken to their homes. There are still many persons missing.

**TITUSVILLE, Pa., June 6.**—This city is passing through the largest flood, attended with fire, together with large loss of life, that it has ever experienced. Though the fire is still raging, the latter is now under control. The estimate of actual loss will foot up between \$1,000,000 and \$1,500,000. The loss of life will be from seventy to 200 people, composed mostly of the working classes. Fifteen bodies have been recovered. Oil creek has overflowed its banks from the west end above the water and gasworks to the city line below and for hours assumed the proportions of an almost resistless flood, reaching almost up to the line of Spring street. Scores of cheap dwelling houses in the lower part of the city, on Mechanic street and vicinity, have been destroyed.

Titusville gave \$15,000 to Chicago, \$5,000 to the Johnstown sufferers and \$2,000 to the south at the time of the yellow-fever epidemic, also \$1,500 to the Russian relief, and has also responded to all demands upon the public sympathy when oil towns have been in distress.

The scene presented by the rushing waters surging through the lower part of the city, as witnessed by thousands of citizens, was one of utter desolation. When morning broke hundreds of anxious people looked out of the windows or stood on the roofs of the houses waiting for a helping hand and trembling for their fate. Strong and brave men by means of boats and ropes succeeded in reaching and saving those who had gained a position where they could hold on till help arrived or till the waters began to recede.

To add to the horror of the scene, rain fell in torrents and fire broke out in the refineries at different points, and the burning oil sweeping down the current communicated the fire to other manufacturing plants and establishments, and the destruction was increased a hundred fold. Among the buildings destroyed by fire are the International oil works, the Hiram Blow copper shop, the Rice & Robinson refinery, the Titusville radiator works, the Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad freight office, Casperson's furniture works, store and residence; Jack Cullen's hotel and Crescent oil works of John Schwartz & Co.

Fully one-third of the business and residence portion of the city is a mass of charred embers, over which the terrible waters still rush with unabated fury. The streets are filled with crowds of wet, hungry, hopeless and despairing men, women and children, most of whom have lost loved ones and all their property. The water still floods the streets and the sky is still black with heavy smoke from the burning refineries, cooper shops, radiator works, hotels, furniture factories, freight depots and dwellings.

The big refinery and wax plant owned by F. L. Wood & Co. caught fire exactly at noon, and the black smoke blowing directly over the city turned midday almost into the blackness of night, and as the rain continued to come down in bucketfuls what the outcome was to be was past even conjecture. The waters of Oil creek were rushing through the streets in the lower part of the city with resistless force, while from houses and driftwood piles in the midst of the torrent came beseeching wails and screams of anguish from the helpless victims.

The suddenness of the rise of the river was later explained by the intelligence that the huge mill dam of Thompson & Eldred, located at Spartansburg, about 7 miles from this city, had burst. The lake made by this dam was a half mile in length by a quarter of a mile in breadth, and the waters thus suddenly let loose made this valley in the course of a few moments a roaring Amazon.

A congress of beer brewers will be held next year.

## PENNSYLVANIA'S WOE.

Further Details of the Awful Disasters at Oil City and Titusville—The Number of Dead Nearly 300.

**OIL CITY, Pa., June 7.**—As each hour passes horrors add to horrors. Not only were the first reports of Sunday's disaster not exaggerated, they were not large enough. Constant additions are being made to the death list. Eighty-seven are now accounted for and the search is not half finished. Mayor Hunt estimates the death loss in Oil City alone at 150, but these figures bid fair to be too small.

There were between 250 and 300 houses destroyed, besides the various hotels, works and manufactories. While the financial loss is hard to estimate at this time it is certain to reach \$1,250,000, or even go beyond that figure.

Over 300 homeless people are being taken care of, and the Presbyterian church is being used as a temporary house. Heartrending and pitiful sights meet one everywhere and tales of heroism and desperate fights with the two destroying elements are heard.

At a late hour sixty-seven bodies had been taken from the ruins. Those who are acquainted with the locality where the greatest damage was done say the loss of life must reach at least 150, and many put the figures at 200. The number of bodies recovered gives no fair estimate of the number lost.

Unbounded gratitude is felt and expressed by the relief committee here over the unsolicited and generous subscriptions and offers of aid from outside persons. The committee has in hand over \$12,000, and the answers to inquiries received will swell the subscriptions to double this sum. Already there have been requests for aid from 300, and this number is slowly being swelled. This by no means represents the total number of sufferers, as many of them have friends here who have provided for them. Among the cities which have either sent subscriptions or made inquiries relative thereto are Pittsburgh, New York, Toronto, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Rochester, Jamestown, Syracuse, Albany, Harrisburg, Altoona, Erie, Cleveland, Columbus, Sandusky, Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Minneapolis, St. Louis, St. Paul, San Francisco, Denver, Baltimore, Washington.

One of the heroes who gave his life for that of others was William L. Stewart, of Siverlyville, a small village about a mile up Oil creek. When the disaster occurred Stewart ran to his home in Siverlyville and dragged a boat to the water's edge. He braved the death that moved on the waters, and was one of those who helped to save the west side victims. For an hour he helped to drag people out of the houses on the bank of Oil creek, and bore them in his boat to safety. A great wave of naphtha approached over Stewart's head, a house cracked and in an instant he was engulfed in a mass of mortar and flame. He died at his post almost in the very act of snatching lives from the raging elements. His body was fearfully battered and burned. He leaves a wife and two children.

John O'Leary, whose life and his mother's were blotted out, had just assumed the position made vacant by the death of Messenger Metz, who was killed in the railroad disaster at Foster a few days ago. When the flood and fire struck the O'Leary home John tried to save his mother, who was almost 80 years of age, but, failing, he calmly sat down by her side and mother and son faced death together.

**TITUSVILLE, Pa., June 7.**—People are just beginning to realize the extent of the awful calamity wrought by fire and flood upon this city. The scene of desolation is terrible. Soon after daylight appeared the sight of men carrying dead bodies through the streets on stretchers became so common as to occasion no surprise. At the present writing it is estimated that fully 250 persons have been either drowned or burned to death. The money loss will run from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000. An idea of the amount of territory covered by the flood and fire can be obtained when it is stated that over 2 miles of property were destroyed. This includes railroads, factories, refineries, and private dwellings, etc.

A total of fifty-five bodies had been recovered up to 10:30 o'clock p. m. The work of searching for the dead is still being prosecuted with the utmost vigor, as the weather is beginning to grow warm and the odor of the charred remains of human flesh and animals is beginning to pollute the air.

**ERIE, Pa., June 7.**—Sunday evening Clark's milldam at Union City burst and a wall of water swept through the town, carrying thirty houses from their foundations, and, while many persons were hurt, none lost their lives. Hundreds of horses and cattle were drowned. The damage will reach not less than \$100,000. The towns of Garland, Pittsfield, Columbus and many other places are under water.

Oil City was incorporated as a borough in 1882, and as a city in 1870. It has thirteen churches, three public schools, six banks, two oil refineries, a manufacturing of engines, of engine boilers, a barrel factory and other industries.

Titusville is on Oil creek and on the Allegheny Valley railroad and is the terminus of the Dunkirk & Allegheny Valley and Union & Titusville railroads. It is 90 miles south of Dunkirk and about 25 miles east of Meadville. It is the most populous town of Crawford county. It has nine churches, several banks, an opera house and a high school, hotels, printing offices and newspapers. Titusville has several oil wells, oil refineries, steam sawmills, large iron works, which produce engines, boiler tubes and other machinery, and manufactories of barrels, wagons and of tools for working oil wells.

#### Great Damage at Meadville.

**MEADVILLE, Pa., June 6.**—This entire section was swept by the worst flood in its history Saturday night. A midday rain of great volume swelled every stream bankfull and the storm which followed in the evening brought the flood. In this city Mill run overflowed its banks and swept the whole business portion of the city, demolishing a dozen or more buildings and entailing a total loss of \$150,000. The loss throughout the country cannot be estimated. Bridges were washed away in every direction, leaving scarcely a passable road in the county. The damage to growing crops is heavy.

## PASSED THE HOUSE.

A Busy Day in the Lower Branch of Congress—The Hatch Anti-Option Bill and Measures Favoring the Admission of New Mexico and Arizona as States Are Passed.

**WASHINGTON, June 7.**—In the house Monday after a roll-call for a quorum Mr. Hatch (Mo.) moved to suspend the rules and pass the anti-option bill. A second having been ordered, Mr. Culbertson (Tex.) asked unanimous consent that the debate be extended to two hours, but thirty minutes being allowed under the rules, and Mr. Blanchard objected. Mr. Hatch in support of the measure said it would put a stop to the practice of dealing in farm products not based on the ownership of property or on the rights derived from the owner to sell it for future delivery.

Mr. Rainer (Md.) protested against rushing a bill of this importance through under a suspension of rules. It was one of the most dangerous measures that had ever made its appearance in this body. It destroyed every conception of state sovereignty, and would, carried to its logical conclusion, break down the distinctions between the federal and state governments.

Mr. Castle (Minn.) thought the bill should be entitled "a bill to depress the value of all products raised by the farmers."

Mr. Patterson (Tenn.) regarded it as an abuse of the taxing power. Mr. Taylor (Ill.), Mr. Harter (O.) and Mr. Stout (Mich.) opposed the bill.

Mr. Henderson (Ia.) declared that this was a battle between the great money centers and the great mass of producers. This same conflict about the constitution had been fought over the oleomargarine bill and the question had been settled. The bill provided for revenue with incidental protection, and that was broad enough for all. Congress had stricken down the Louisiana lottery, whose victims were voluntary. Would it refuse to strike down the greater evil, whose victims were involuntary and who protested against the crime?

The motion was agreed to—yeas, 178; nays, 46—and accordingly the bill was passed.

The first two sections of the bill define "options" and "futures"; the third names, as the articles to which they shall relate, "cotton, hops, wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, grass seed, flaxseed, pork and other edible products of swine," and the fourth imposes a license of \$1,000 on dealers in options and futures and a tax of five cents on each pound of cotton, hops, pork, lard, bacon and other edible products of swine, and twenty cents a bushel on each bushel of the other articles which are the subject of any "options" or "future" contract which such dealer or vendor shall make, either in his own behalf or in behalf of others.

Mr. Bryan (Nebr.) moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill appropriating \$50,000 for a pedestal for a monument to Gen. W. T. Sherman. The bill passed—144 to 32.

Mr. Washington (Tenn.) moved a suspension of the rules and the passage of a bill admitting the territory of New Mexico into the sisterhood of states. Mr. Perkins (Ia.) demanded a second. The second having been ordered the bill was passed—167 to 3—amid loud applause. The applause was renewed when Mr. Smith (A. T.) moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill admitting Arizona to statehood. The bill was passed—yeas, 174; nays, 12.

Mr. McMillin (Tenn.) introduced a concurrent resolution for the final adjournment of congress on Monday, July 4, at 2 o'clock. Referred. The house then adjourned.

## FOUR MEN INSTANTLY KILLED.

Kinzie & Coughill's Boiler Explodes—Serious Damage to Property Also.

**LOGANSPORT, Ind., June 7.**—The boiler in Kinzie & Coughill's tile works, 2½ miles south of Idaville, White county, exploded at 6:30 Monday morning, four men being killed. The dead are James Coughill, Bert Roller, David Taylor and George Williams. James Coughill's feet were burned off. George Williams had a piece of iron blown through his bowels, David Taylor's feet and head were blown off, and Bert Roller was smothered. A piece of the boiler was blown through Williams' house, near by. The damage to property is \$5,000. Coughill and Taylor leave families. Roller and Williams were recently married. The cause of the explosion was turning water in an empty boiler after the fire had been started.

## A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Inspector Marsh, of the Chicago Police Force, Alleged to Have Been Engaged in Corrupt Practices.

**CHICAGO, June 7.**—Frederick H. Marsh has been relieved from his position as inspector of the Chicago police pending an investigation of the charge that he has been carrying favor with the gamblers. During his administration as superintendent of police under Mayor Cregier he negotiated a loan for \$5,000, the note for which recently came into the hands of Mayor Washburne and bore the indorsement of a prominent gambler. Marsh admitted having given the note, but claimed he did not know of its being indorsed by the gambler. Marsh was a few years ago the United States marshal for the Northern district of Illinois.

## RELICS OF THE RUSTLER WAR.

Four Bodies Swinging to the Limb of a Tree Found Near Buffalo.

**BUFFALO, Wyo., June 7.**—A party of cattlemen who were preparing for a roundup when the injunction was served upon them have returned to town and report the finding of a relic of the recent war between cattlemen and rustlers in the shape of four human bodies swinging to the limb of a tree. The bodies had evidently been hanging for several weeks and were dried and shriveled to such an extent that it was impossible to tell who they were. They were dressed in cowboy style.